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# THE HARTFORD HERALD.

"I COME, THE HERALD OF A NOISY WORLD, THE NEWS OF ALL NATIONS LUMBERING AT MY BACK."

VOL. 3. HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KY., JANUARY 24, 1877. NO. 3.

## PLAIN WORDS.

Governor Hubbard, of Connecticut, writes some plain truths in his message touching military interference in the States.

[From Gov. Hubbard's Message to the Connecticut Legislature.]  
I should be unfaithful to my best conviction of duty were I to close this communication without calling your attention to another subject. Let me speak freely and without offense. Nothing which concerns any of the States in its relations to the Federal Government can be a matter of indifference to any other State, for the rights of all are bound in one.

Power is naturally aggressive, and tends to abuse and centralization, especially if it have control of standing armies. The sovereign prerogatives reserved to the States, especially that of home government, were intended under our political system for the protection of the people's liberties against the usurpations of the central and war-making power. And, as the General Government is, when duly administered, the creature of popular suffrage, and as suffrage has no existence under Federal law, but is the product of State law alone, I know of no more dangerous encroachment than that which should undertake to fill the States in an electoral campaign with Federal agents armed with full powers of arrest, and surround the ballot-boxes, on which the liberties and existence of the State depend, with Federal soldiery. I know of no more deadly exercise of power by the national executive than that which should presume to enter the Legislature of a State by a general of the army, lay hold of its presiding officer and members opposed to the Administration whose seats were in dispute, and eject them by files of soldiery with fixed bayonets; or that which should assume to lend the army to an out-going State executive, himself a candidate for his own succession, for use in a contested election; take midnight possession of the halls of legislation, and bar out by armed sentinels, the political adversaries of the Administration whose seats were in dispute, but whose *prima facie* right had been adjudicated by the supreme judicial tribunal of the State, obstruct the process of the State courts in the enforcement of their judgments against the officers of the State by nullifying orders of a Federal circuit judge, and thus in effect suppress the State and pack its Legislature with the political tools of a party. An Administration permitted to exercise these powers, or which can find in the subservience or political ambition of a State executive the pretext for their exercise, is a master of the people, and lacks nothing but the will to become a tyrant. It can elect Congressional representatives, and thus control the nation's purse; presidential electors, and thus secure its own succession; State Legislatures, and through them senators in Congress, and thus disarm the power of impeachment, if, indeed, that power has not already been silenced. I do not forget that the chief magistrate of a State may borrow power from the national Government, but not in case of domestic violence merely, and only in case of actual insurrection against the State beyond the power of the State to control, nor even then when the Legislature of the State can be convened, or in any case whatever, except the extreme emergency of self-defense. The borrower is servant of the lender; and the ruler of a State who undertakes to borrow power from the Federal ruler, and thus stifle the domestic authority of his own State, will find excuse for neither borrower nor lender to accept in the strict case provided for by law and in the necessity, not of himself or of a party cause, but of the State.

It is in vain to say, even if it were true, that the military interference of the Government—which has been confined not to a single State, on the call of its executive, but has been practiced whenever and wherever the Administration has seen fit, in the heat of a political canvass, to order its battalions—has wrought no harm, and that the troops have acted with moderation and forbearance. Such instrumentalities are unfit to be used in a free country even by a good ruler, much less by a bad one, for, unfortunately, the use by the one becomes the precedent for the other. A standing army at the polls is, in the nature of things and on the universal testimony of history, incompatible with free suffrage. Its presence there is poisonous. The liberties of the people whither before it. Universal suffrage, and a standing army to control it, are modern inventions for the attainment of absolute power. These inventions have twice within the present century brought in imperialism in France. A hatred of military policy is hereditary with the sturdy race from which we sprang. A century and a half ago the Commons of England, affronted by the spectacles of arms at the election polls of Westminster, resolved "that the presence of a regular body of soldiers at an election of a member to serve in Parliament is a high infringement of the liberties of the subject, a manifest violation of the freedom of elec-

tions, and an open defiance of the laws and constitution of this kingdom." These truths are old, but not obsolete. They are vital still, as vital as liberty itself, and need enforcement, if I mistake not, line upon line.  
To say that the government has blundered through its subordinate generals does not purge the offense. One such mistake is hardly excusable. A second becomes something worse. To disclaim the offense and possesses its effects, and repeat both in one short term, without censure to any one, savors of something worse than a blunder.

If the people of the Southern States are unfit for self-government, better—if it were possible—create there a dictator, who, being dependent on no party, would have no party to serve; or accept an equal lawless alternative, remand the State into a condition of territorial dependence, and attempt another experiment of reconstruction, than to tolerate usages and methods which are fatal to all the conditions of liberty, and which, if continued, can not fail in the end to destroy our whole system of free government; for bad examples are contagious, and the military engineering which is trained on one State to-day at the caprice of a single man, may be trained on another to-morrow.

I am unwilling to admit that the people's ballots and the right of local self-government are at the mercy of Federal artillery; and, therefore, as the executive of a State whose election is dependent in one event on the Legislature, and in all others on a legislative declaration of the people's choice, I feel bound to protest against any and all manner of Federal interference, or claim of interference, in determining either the people's choice, or the organization, credentials or membership of the Legislature. As a legislative assembly, representing the freedom and reserved sovereignties of the State, and clothed by its constitution with the power of determining the election returns and the qualifications of its own members, it is for you to judge whether duty on your part requires silence.

I beg to suggest in this connection one other consideration. It has been much debated of late whether the president should not be made, by a constitutional amendment, ineligible for a second term. Holding control, as he does, not only of the army but of a network of civil instrumentalities which embrace the whole country in their reach, and which, from the lowest official to his constitutional advisers and heads of departments, are liable to be converted into party machines to control elections, it has been urged by many thoughtful men, that the opportunity of perpetuating his power should not be permitted to any one possessing these means and instrumentalities. However this may be, recent events have demonstrated, in my judgment, that the commander-in-chief of the army should, under no circumstances, be a candidate for his own succession.

I recommend that our senators and representatives in Congress be requested to propose an amendment to the Federal Constitution, making the president ineligible for two consecutive terms. If popular opinion has already become, or shall ever hereafter become, so blind and so infirm as to tolerate the perversion of the whole machinery of the Government to party uses in elections, let us, at least, avoid the indecent policy of a president attempting to inaugurate himself in a disputed succession by the use of a standing army.

For myself, I believe that the president and his Cabinet, holding in hand the whole executive power of the Government should keep themselves aloof from the activities of a political canvass, as do the members of the Supreme Court, upon a simple sense of honor and propriety; and all the more so, in a presidential election, Congress is not in session, and the only efficient curb on executive power is thus removed at a time when the strongest motive exists for abuse and usurpation. The spectacle of a chief of a great department of the Government becoming the chief of a party, levying contributions upon Government appointees for party use, and issuing proclamations and orders to party followers, is as indecent as it is unwholesome.

But in any event, let us be permitted to hope for better things in the future, and that the usages of the camp will disappear from civil administration with the eminent soldier who has introduced them, and whose faithful service rendered to the republic in time of peril, have caused to be accepted with indulgent acquiescence by many what would otherwise have been regarded with abhorrence and indignation by all.

In conclusion, let us also hope that, in spite of the dangers that now beset us, affairs may go well with the republic in this most critical juncture of its history, and that under the incoming administration something may be done for the morals of public life by the purification of the civil service—this service needs a radical cleansing; something for the prosperity and integrity of trade by financial reforms, and especially by retrenchment in public expenditures, and by a resumption of specie payments with all pru-

dent haste, and with no more cowardly delays of preparation; something to allay the hateful and hurtful frictions existing between different sections of our common country—these irritations exist without cause, and are inflamed by bad men for the most sordid party purposes; something to restore to the people of the Southern States their hereditary rights of self-government—they are confronted with a terrible social and political problem from within, the solution of which must be left to intelligence and moral force, and not to brute ignorance or Federal arms, something, in a word, for honest government, the reign of constitutional law, and the peace and prosperity of the people. I do not suppose that any government can, by any function it exercises, make a people prosperous or virtuous. This must depend chiefly on the enterprise, intelligence and morals of the people themselves. It can, however, on the one hand, hinder and embarrass; or on the other, encourage and give play to the activities of trade and commerce, and better, the morals of public administration.

## The Wives of Drunkards.

The following noble words are from one of Brick Pomeroy's "Saturday Night" articles:

You owe nothing to the husband who does not treat you as a good wife should be treated. You have paid your vows a hundred fold, till now you are bankrupt. You have lifted up, kissed away the stains, wiped away the fifth, bathed away the poisons and held your murderer to your breast, even as Cleopatra held the asp.

You owe more to yourself, suffering, abused, neglected wife and mother, than to any drop of humanity depending of its own accord into the abyss of dissipation it persistently seeks.

It is not your business to go to the poor house or potters' field merely to close in death the eyes of one who will not walk to a higher fame. It is not your duty to be a whetstone, a tool, a creature when life belongs to you as much as to the best husband in the world. The Christian church sends missionaries to convert wives who burn on the funeral pyre with tyrants yet tell you to burn and writhe with agony on the bed of thorns to which a drunken, brutal husband binds you with a marriage web, while he pours red-hot poison into your soul. The church says it is wicked for heathens to hot their arms up to till the muscles wither, or till the nails grow through the flesh and bones of the hands, yet it tells you to live in agony and die in torture; to enter the eternal with a soul dwarfed and shriveled, when it should have been full, round, ripe and glorious in sweet elements of a respected motherhood.

Work out from your prison. Open the doors, for the fastenings have rotted, and go to the judge and touch the hem of the law. It is the duty of the men, of the law, to save, not to destroy; not to hold to burn on funeral pyres; not to give or compel pain, but to do that which will make men and women better.

If a man wants to go to ruin, let him go. If he will not save himself you cannot save him by wisely suffering. If a man tries to regain lost steps, help him, in God's name help him. But if his feet are skated for ruin, let him go, but go not with him.

Go home, if you have one. If not, go and find one. Find one for yourself. Ask the law to give you freedom, or to provide you with a funeral pyre or a double coffin in which the victim and the victimizer can go to death together.

The law should stand to give free relief to those who are bound to whisky barrels as to corpses. Men build light houses on points of land and hill, so the storm-tossed mariners can see where is a place of refuge or of danger. Let the courts be opened to all who have been deceived, and then let society give praise in honor of women who are at their own request freed from drunken and abusive husbands. When a brutal, dissipated man knows that the law is more humane than himself he may be taught a lesson, but till he can be a man and be more humane than the law, let women help women to be brave, and good men help them to advice that will make them better, rather than worse and weaker.

## A Reminiscence of the Battle in Which Tecumseh Fell.

[St. Catherine Journal]  
A few years ago it was my privilege to spend a couple of days with a gentleman whose beautiful estate lies on the banks of the river Thames, a few miles above the thriving town of Chatham. During the course of one of the evenings I chanced to remark that as we were near Moraviantown, we could not be very far from the battle field where the celebrated Indian chief Tecumseh perished. "No," replied my friend, "it is but a short distance from here, and although I was but a boy at the time, I remember the day as though it were yesterday. My father had a small clearing and a saw mill. Our farm was on the long woods road which followed the bank of the Thames, and at the time run through an almost unbroken forest from Chatham to London. The evening before the battle General

Proctor and his Indian allies encamped on my father's farm, just outside of the clearing, in the edge of the forest. After dark my mother and I went out to see the camp-fires. The scene was one never to be forgotten; the blazing fires with their ascending sparks, the gloom of the forest, the wearied men sleeping soundly on the bare earth, the weird forms of the pickets moving among the trees, all combined to make an impression on my boyish mind which long years and a busy life have not effaced.

Early in the morning the scouts brought in word that the American, Gen. Harrison, was approaching, accompanied by a band of celebrated Kentucky horsemen. Gen. Proctor got his little army in motion as quickly as possible, intending to make a stand at Moraviantown, and to this end scouts were sent forward to prepare the Indians for battle, and to remove the women and children to places of safety in the woods.

My father and I were working that morning on the mill-dam, and Tecumseh came near to where we were, and stood above us on the bank, saying that he intended to remain there until the Americans came in sight. I can recall just how he looked; he stood there in his war costume of paint and feathers, with one arm resting upon the neck of a beautiful dark gray horse. My father and I pursued our work, occasionally looking up to the spot occupied by the chief. All at once we heard a terrible whoop, and, looking up we saw Tecumseh dashed across the clearing like the wind, pursued by about twenty of the Kentucky horsemen. The Americans had come. Tecumseh overtook Proctor and the army before they reached Moraviantown, and upon consultation it was determined to come to a halt and prepare for battle.

The place selected was admirably adapted for the purpose of defense. It was a ridge of high land, covered with beech and maple timber, and almost surrounded by a black ash swamp, over which myriads of trees were next to impossible for the American cavalry to pass. Trees were also felled to make the approach more difficult.

In a short time the battle began, and after firing a few rounds, Proctor withdrew his men and pursued his retreat toward London. The Indians, however, continued the fight and bravely maintained their position until the death of their chief, who fell, pierced by a bullet fired from a pistol by Col. Johnson. It is supposed that Tecumseh mistaken Johnson for Harrison, who had beaten him in the battle of Tippecanoe, and for whom he had entertained a deadly hatred, and had often expressed a desire to encounter him in a hand to hand contest. It is supposed he mistook Johnson for his old enemy from the fact that he exposed himself recklessly. Running out some distance in advance of his men and singing out Col. Johnson, who was mounted on a powerful horse, he hurled his tomahawk at him with all his strength. The weapon missed its aim and the next minute he fell mortally wounded.

## A Wife Wanted.

BY JACKS.

I have lived a solitary life long enough. I want one to talk to, quarrel with—then kiss and make up again. Therefore, I am ready to receive communications from young ladies and blooming widows of more than average respectability, tolerably tame in disposition, and hair of any color.

As nearly as I can judge for myself I am not over eighty nor under twenty-five years of age; I am six feet two, of two feet six, I forget which; I weigh one hundred and seventy-six pounds, or six hundred and seventy-one pounds, one or two, but as to their true arrangement I am a little puzzled. Have a whole suit of hair dyed by nature and free from dandruff. Eyes, buttermilk brindle tinged with pea-green. Nose blunt, according to the laconic order of architecture, with a touch of the composite, and a mouth between a catfish and an alligator's—made especially for oratory and large oysters. Ears palmetted, long and elegantly shaped. My whiskers, when worn, are a combination of dog's hair, moss and briar bush—well behaved and fearfully luxuriant. Wear boots No. 7 when corns are troublesome, and can write poetry by the mile, with double rhyme on both edges—to read backward, forward, crosswise and diagonally. Can play the jewsarp and bass drum, and Dixie on the trombone. Am very correct in morals, and first-rate in ten-pins, and only drink when invited. Am a domestic animal, and am perfectly docile when towels are clean and shirt-collars all right. If I possess a predominant virtue it is that of forgiving every enemy whom I deem it hazardous to handle. As to whether I saze in my sleep, I want somebody to tell me. Money is no object, as I am never troubled with any, and never expect to be. I should like some lady who is perfectly able to support a husband, or if she could introduce me to some family where moral example would be sufficient compensation for board, it would do just as well.

## How to Judge a Person by the Walk.

Careless persons are forever stubbing their toes.  
Fun-loving persons have a kind of "jig" movement.  
Unstable persons walk fast and slow by turns.  
One-idea persons, and always very selfish one, "too-in."  
Cross persons are very apt to hit their knees together.  
Good-natured persons snap their fingers and thumbs every few steps.  
Modest persons generally step swiftly for fear of being observed.  
Calculating persons generally walk with their hands in their pockets and their heads slightly inclined.  
Wide-awake persons "too-out" and have a long swing of their arms, while the hands move about miscellaneously.  
Lazy persons scrape along loosely with their heels, are first on one side of the walk and then on the other.  
Very strong-minded persons place their toes directly in front of them, and have a kind of stamp movement.  
Timid persons often step off the sidewalk on meeting another, and always go around the stone instead of stepping over it.  
Observing persons move slowly; their hands move alternately from side to side, while they occasionally stop and turn around.  
Careful persons lift their feet high and place them down slowly, and pick up some little obstruction and place it quietly by the side of the walk.

If more attention were paid to duns, both through the papers and letters, there would not be so much necessity of resorting to the last necessity—the law—for collections. A man when he sends you a polite invitation to settle accounts does not always expect the money, but when he finds his demands are treated with silent contempt, his indignation is aroused, and the debtor must suffer. When you are notified that books must be settled, whether you have where-withal to cancel the debt or not, let the man you owe know the circumstances of your case, so that he may act intelligently. Your failure to respond to his call creates a feeling of distrust that ends, if he be a business man, in a lawsuit.

"Tommy, my son, fetch in a stick of wood." "Ah! my dear mother," responded the youth, "the grammatical portion of your education has been sadly neglected. You should have said, 'Thomas! my son, transport from that recumbent collection of combustible material upon the threshold of this edifice one of the curtailed excrencences of a defunct log.'"

The champion liar is in the San Antonio jail. A kind-hearted clergyman asked how he came to be there. The fellow said with tears in his eye, that he was coming home from prayer meeting and sat down to rest, fell asleep, and while he was asleep there the county built the jail around him, and when he awoke the jailer refused to let him out.

A quaint writer says: "I have seen women so delicate that they were afraid to ride, for fear of the horse running away; afraid to sail, for fear the boat might upset; afraid to walk, for fear they might fall, but I never saw one afraid to be married, which is far more risky than all the others put together."

For a printer's wife, Em; for a sport's wife, Betty; for a lawyer's wife, Sue; for a teamster's wife, Carrie; for a shoe-maker's wife, Peggy; for an engineer's wife, Bridget.

Next to throwing kittens into a mill pond the saddest sight is that of a lady at a church fair drowning two or three poor little oysters in a gallon of this milk.

The last outrage is much the worst.—A Louisiana negro, who was out hunting one night last week, fired at an object in the crotch of a tree, under the belief that it was a coon. It proved to be a Republican supervisor of election hiding away with the returns of a Democratic parish.

He was a well-meaning man, but they had been married a long while, and when he playfully asked what was next to nothing, she sarcastically answered, that at this season of the year she thought his winter flannels were.—Norwich Bulletin.

Up in Muscatine the musical and literary young men of the Unitarian church organized the Muscatine Unitarian musical philosophical society, but when the abbreviated title came out in print M. U. M. P. S., it struck in on the association and killed it.—Hawkeye.

The liar of the State of California is in the county jail at San Antonio. A kind-hearted clergyman asked him how he came to be in there. The fellow said with tears in his eye, that he was coming home from prayer-meeting and sat down to rest, fell asleep, and while he was asleep there the county built the jail around him, and when he awoke the jailer refused to let him out.

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And every other article usually kept in a FIRST CLASS GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT can always be found on my shelves.  
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Remember the place.—  
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Nice rooms will be furnished Commercial men in which to display their samples.  
I will keep my table supplied with the best edibles I can get in this market.

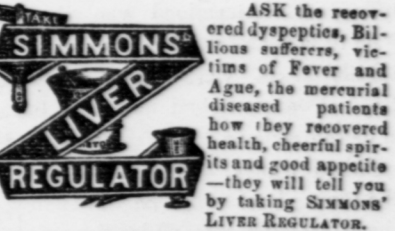
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The Cheapest, Purest and best Family Medicine in the World!  
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This unrivaled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury or any injurious mineral substance, but is **PURELY VEGETABLE**, containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

The SYMPTOMS of Liver complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the back, sides or joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach, loss of Appetite; Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache, Loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done, Debility, Low Spirits, a thick yellow appearance of Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.  
Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few, but the Liver, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and if not regulated will in time, cause great suffering, weakness and DEATH will ensue.

I can recommend as an efficacious remedy for disease of the Liver, Heartburn and dyspepsia, Simmons' Liver Regulator. Lewis G. Wauder, 1625 Market Street, Assistant Post Master, Philadelphia.  
"We have tested its virtues, personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Throbbing Headache, it is the best medicine the world ever saw. We have tried forty other remedies before Simmons' Liver Regulator, but none of them gave us more than temporary relief; but the Regulator not only relieved, but cured us."—Ed. Telegraph and Messenger, Macon, Ga.  
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY  
**J. H. ZEILIN & CO.**  
MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.  
Price, \$1.00. Sold by all Druggists.



ZACH CHANDLER has at last been forced to admit that he sent the troops and money telegram to Gov. STORRS, of Florida, the day after the election.

GEN. J. WARREN GRIGSBY, of Danville, member of the late Legislature, from Marion County, died in Lexington, on 12th inst., aged, 58 years.

Governor GARLAND of Arkansas was elected to the United States Senate recently, receiving one hundred and thirteen out of the one hundred and twenty-one votes cast. This was quite a complimentary vote. He succeeds Senator Clayton, we believe.

ONE by one the extreme politicians of both parties have to step down and out and a more conservative, liberal class of men step in to govern affairs. This is a good omen and augurs well for the future. The latest instance is the election of Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, to the United States Senate, from Mass., to succeed Geo. S. Boutwell who made a fine reputation as a financier while Secretary of the Treasury, and made his accounts square, by forced balance to the tune of over \$100,000,000.

THE Hon. James E. Bailey was elected to fill the unexpired term of Andrew Johnson in the Senate of the United States, one day last week. He was elected on the seventy-third ballot. His election was received with great joy by the masses of the people with whom he seems to be almost as popular as Andrew Johnson himself.

A NATIONAL Convention of representatives from all the States, and those too, of fair-minded representative men, ought to meet in Washington, on the day before the counting of the electoral vote and demand in the name of the masses of the people, irrespective of party, that a fair count should be had, and the people's choice should be declared elected and inaugurated, let that choice be whom it may. We see by late dispatches that Chairman Hewitt, will call a meeting of a national convention with that purpose in view.

THE main stem of the Louisville, Paducah and Southwestern railroad from Elizabethtown to Paducah, was turned over to Marcus and Smith representing the bondholders, by order of the United States Court on last Friday. The branch from Cecilian to Louisville, has been purchased by the Louisville and Nashville and Great Southern railroad company, and will be operated by them in connection with the main stem. Passengers for Louisville will now go by way of Elizabethtown, and from there on to the city by the Louisville and Nashville and Great Southern railroad.

#### Louisiana.

Is it not strange that the Republicans claim that the election was not fair in this State, and that under a fair election the majority of ten thousand for Tilden would have been reversed and a majority given for Hayes. The election was conducted by the Republicans. All the officers of the State and nearly every commissioner of election was a Republican. The commissioners determined who were entitled to vote and received the votes. The ballot-boxes were under their control. Democrats had no access to them or the returns. The soldiers of the United States were stationed in all the strong Democratic parishes and all the registration was under the control of the Republicans, so that no man could vote unless he was decided to be a legal voter by the Republican board of registration, and yet the Democrats carried the State by a large majority. The proof is, that a fairer and more peaceful election was never held in the State, and yet the Returning Board on the plea of bulldozing and intimidation throw out enough votes to stifle the voice of the people. Does any honest man doubt that Louisiana gave a decided majority for Tilden and Hendricks.

#### The Voice of the People.

The voice of the people has made itself heard. The great meetings in Washington, Columbus and Indianapolis prove that the Democratic and Independent masses are determined not to abate a jot or tittle of their just demands. From the morning after the election, when the corrupt design of the Republican leaders to count in Hayes was fully formed, until now, they have relied on the acquiescence of the people in their acts. They trusted to their submission to any wrong rather than bring on a struggle. They believed that the men whose fathers fought for the principle of representation with taxation, would tamely allow a corrupt Administration to wrest from them the right to choose their own rulers. By this time they have learned their mistake. The people have kept

the peace, and propose to keep it, but because they have been silent they have been by no means indifferent or unwatchful. They have preserved throughout an unbroken front, and have not yielded a single inch to the Republicans. On the contrary, all the gains are on the side of the Democrats. The number of Republicans who concede Tilden's election is growing every day, and the time is not far distant when they will be heard from, while the Democrats are showing every day a more resolute determination to stand up for their right. They are not ashamed to meet in public, discuss the situation, and denounce the plot to manufacture a President. Do the Republicans meet? They dare not, for they know that the first step towards a public expression of opinion or an organization to support Mr. Hayes' claims would disclose the fact that a large proportion of their own party are against them in this matter. To sound the call to meet, would only give the signal for the fatal division to show itself. How resolute and how fired with patriotic zeal the Democratic masses are, the meetings of the 8th of January attest. They have only to preserve this inflexible attitude, and the contemplated outrage on the people will be frustrated, once and forever.

#### The Louisville Democratic Convention.

The convention that met in Louisville, on last Thursday, was one of the largest and most intelligent assemblies that ever met together on the Kentucky soil for political purposes. Ninety counties were represented by about twelve hundred delegates. Several able speeches were made. Hon. H. D. McHenry of our town, was one of the committee on resolutions. The following resolutions were finally adopted unanimously and enthusiastically:

##### THE RESOLUTIONS.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Duke's remarks, Hon. Isaac Caldwell, ex-chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, came forward at the head of the committee and read the following resolutions as its report:

Resolved, That we reaffirm our ancient faith in republican institution, our devotion to the Union of the States, the doctrines that the Federal Government is strictly one of delegated powers, and that each State has the right to regulate its own domestic concerns.

Resolved, That it is our firm conviction that Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks, at the late election for President and Vice-President, received not only a large majority of the popular vote, but also a large majority of the electoral vote, and the Constitution demands that they shall be placed in the offices to which the people have called them.

Resolved, That a count of the electoral votes by the president of the Senate, without the concurrence and direction of both houses of Congress, would be in violation of the Constitution, contrary to usage, revolutionary in character, and an act of usurpation to which the people will not submit.

Resolved, That we will sustain our senators and representatives in Congress in the maintenance of their constitutional powers and the fearless discharge of their duties, unswayed by attempted usurpation by the Senate or menace of military power by the President.

Resolved, That an appeal to arms is the last desperate remedy of a free people in danger of being enslaved, but may become a necessary remedy in resistance to destructive usurpation and military despotism. We urge upon our senators and representatives the exhaustion of all peaceful means consistent with honor and with the Constitution for averting the perils with which our institutions are threatened by the usurpation of power by the President.

Resolved, That every State in the Union is the equal of every other State, and Kentucky does now, as heretofore, protest against the claim that certain States may be treated by the Federal Government differently from the treatment accorded other States. She avows that this is a Union of equal States, and that outrages committed upon any State are outrages upon, and full of danger to, all the States. She denounces the use of military force in upholding illegal governments in Louisiana and South Carolina with the same warmth and indignation with which she would resent the seizure of her capital as a barracks and the inspection of the certificates of her legislators by a corporal of the guard.

Resolved, That we unite with the Democracy of Ohio in the request that the national committee call a national convention; and, in response to the action of the Democrats of Indiana, the chairman of this convention is directed to appoint a committee on Federal relations, to consist of nine (9) members, to whom power is given to select delegates to represent Kentucky in any convention that may be called, and to take such other steps as the exigencies of the times may require.

Resolved, We look with apprehension upon the resort to unusual tribunals for the settlement of the questions now in issue; and we believe that the firm exercise of its constitutional powers by the House of Representatives will result in the proper adjustment of the troubles now threatening the country.

BEFORE the election the Republicans cried "solid South," but after the election, when it was found that the South was solid, they said it was impossible for the South to have gone solidly for Tilden without intimidation.

#### From McLean County.

ISLAND STATION, Jan. 15, 1877  
J. W. Eaton left for Louisville, with two car loads of hogs, last week. He has not returned yet, owing to the decline in the market, and it is feared he will be loser.

Dr. W. P. Bennett has been quite sick, but is recovering. He was able to fill his appointment at Union, last Sabbath.

Circuit court is in session at Calhoun. And it is a trying time to some of the young men who have departed from the paths of rectitude. The Shelton boys who committed the express robbery at Riley's station were sentenced to the penitentiary for the term of two years. Tolbert Tichenor, who rumor says, broke into S. W. Anderson's store at Cavallo, some time ago, was also sent to the same place, for stealing clothes. But here is the saddest case yet. Mr. T. S. Compton, a young man of great promise and a teacher of some ability, but led off by the love of money (?) is sentenced to serve in the same house one year. As many of your readers have heard something of this affair, they would doubtless be interested in a brief history of the case, which is as follows:

Last fall, Mr. Compton came to this part of the county in search of a school, bringing good recommendations and presenting quite a favorable appearance, soon made a contract with Mr. Karnes, trustee of West Station district. He immediately took up board at Hon. R. E. Humphreys' where he, by his gentlemanly conduct gained the entire confidence of all; and was treated and trusted as a member of the family. Nor was he less esteemed by his patrons and acquaintances generally. He wished to borrow money. Mr. Humphreys and others were ready to loan to him, which they did. Thus did things continue until about a week before Christmas. Instead of retiring at the usual hour at night, Mr. Compton sat up late, saying that he had been sleeping too much. He was also up during the night, saying he was not well. Once on returning to his room, he came whispering, which was very uncommon for him at any time. However, but little was thought of his actions at the time. But next morning, Mr. Humphreys' trunk, which contained about seventy dollars in money and many other valuable papers was missing. He, in fact, calls to Mr. Compton to know what he had done with it. To which he in answer, asks, "You don't accuse me of taking your trunk, do you?" "Oh no," replied Mr. Humphreys, "but it is gone." "And although," says he, "I would then have fought for him, his looks and actions betrayed him, and led me to believe that he was guilty." Besides making contradictory statements, he came to breakfast without washing or combing. Says Mrs. Humphreys, "his very countenance showed guilt. But he went to school, and Mr. Humphreys went to track the robber, whose tracks, plain as the letter that fell in the early part of the night, led past the Station, and were then traceable no further. He returned with a measure of the track which corresponded with his own boots, which showed from the mud that they had been worn during the night. He next found his trunk at the edge of the farm directly opposite from where the tracks were made. But notwithstanding the strange suspicion, nothing more was done at the time, than to cause Mr. Compton to hunt a new boarding house, which he found at Mr. Karnes', continuing his school with few scholars until the grand jury, which found an indictment against him, when failing to give bail, was confined in jail to await his trial which came off Friday and Saturday last. In the meantime, letters were obtained from parties in Illinois where Compton was raised, stating that he was of an excellent family, but had fled from justice about a year since, previous to which, his character was blameless. A letter from his heart-broken mother, was read in court pleading for mercy, yet asking that justice be done to all. Oh! how great the contrast! He once had a home, and friends! Once had honor and reputation! Once hope and happiness cheered his breast! But now all are gone. Without a home, without friends, he becomes an outcast. Without hope or happiness, his life becomes miserable, and future life a dread.

In conclusion dear young reader, should you ever be tempted to depart from rectitude, think how this unfortunate youth bartered his welfare and happiness for a trifle. An important lesson may be learned from his sad experience.

#### From Buck Horn.

BUCK HORN, Jan. 13, 1877.  
Editor Herald:  
As this is the first time for me I will not write much.  
Last Wednesday, Mr. Clayton Woodard and Miss Aggie Foster were married at the residence of the bride's father, Wm. Foster, by the Rev. Mr. Peay. We wish the young couple health, happiness and prosperity, and also, we wish for Miss Aggie, that she may find that she has a pleasant and agreeable husband and may she ever adore the home that has so long awaited her arrival.

It seems very easy for some persons to marry but I have failed so far, but hope to make it yet.  
People around here are in good health. Business is very good. It is so easy we can hardly get about.  
Ever yours, Wm.

From McLean County.  
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In conclusion dear young reader, should you ever be tempted to depart from rectitude, think how this unfortunate youth bartered his welfare and happiness for a trifle. An important lesson may be learned from his sad experience.

#### New Advertisements.

25 FANCY CARDS 11 styles with name 10 cts. post paid, J. B. Hester, Nassau, Rem. Co., N. Y.

A MONTH to Active Men selling our Letter Copying Book. No press or water used. Sample copy worth \$2.00 sent free. Send stamp for circular. EXAMINER, 177 N. 7th St., St. Louis, Mo.

**HEADACHE**  
DR. C. W. BROWN'S  
CELERY AND CHAMOMILE PILLS  
are prepared expressly to cure Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspeptic Headache, Neuralgia, Nervousness, sleeplessness, and will cure any case. Price 25 cents, postage free. Sold by all druggists and country stores. OFFICE, 106 N. 2nd St., Baltimore, Md.  
—REFERENCE: G. J. LESTER, Cashier Hotel and Bank, Baltimore, Md.

**WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS**  
A cure for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, CHEST AND MUCOUS MEMBRANE.  
PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.  
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.  
C. N. CROFTON, 17, Sixth Avenue, N. Y.

50,000 SUBSCRIBERS FOR 1877. Every body is getting POTTER'S AMERICAN MONTHLY, a richly illustrated, only colored Family Magazine at only \$3 a year. Specimens 25 cts. — GREETINGS TO GIBBS.  
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**OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE CENTEN'L EXHIBITION**  
It is the most important and useful book of the century. It is the only authentic and complete history published. Send for our extra terms to agents. Address: NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. or St. Louis, Mo.

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**5000 AGENTS WANTED FOR THE STORY OF CHARLEY ROSS.** Written by his father. A complete and exciting story of the most mysterious abduction and exciting search. With full illustrations, and a reference as the best and cheapest history of the century published. Send for our extra terms to agents. Address: NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. or St. Louis, Mo.

**Louisville, Paducah**  
—AND—  
Southwestern Railroad Time Table.

This table went into effect the 18th day of January, 1877.  
The down train for Paducah leaves Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:00 A. M. and arrives at  
Elizabethtown at 1:20 P. M.  
Cecilian Junction at 1:35 P. M.  
Grayson Springs at 2:00 P. M.  
Litchfield at 2:15 P. M.  
Milford at 2:30 P. M.  
Cecilian Junction at 2:45 P. M.  
Spring Branch at 3:00 P. M.  
Huron Branch at 3:15 P. M.  
Rockport at 3:30 P. M.  
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WEDNESDAY JAN. 17, 1877.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.  
 Charges for yearly advertisements will be collected quarterly.  
 All advertisements inserted without specified time will be charged for until ordered out.  
 Notice under head of "Preferred Local" Ten Cents per line.  
 Announcements of Marriages or Deaths not exceeding five lines, and notices of Proaching published gratis.  
 Obituary Notices, Resolutions of Respect and other similar notices, Five Cents per line.  
 Job work of every description done with neatness and dispatch, at city prices. We have a full line of job types, and solicit the patronage of the business community.

## General Local News.

Henry Griffin is about well again.

The days are growing longer.

Give us stepping-stones if you please.

The season for saw-logging is drawing near.

The road from this place to Beaver Dam, is in a bad condition.

A nice little dance came off at the Hartford House last Friday night.

At present we are unable to learn of but very little sickness in the county.

"Cutting poles" was in order last week, and the girls indulged.

The "board of directors" met Saturday night.

The price of eggs remain at forty cents per dozen.

A blind man, led by a dog, passed through here last Friday.

The Hartford and Beaver Dam stage makes two trips daily now, instead of one, as heretofore.

Miss Bettie Briggs will commence her school at the Masonic Hall next Monday.

Mr. A. L. Morton has recovered sufficiently from his injuries to again be upon the streets.

The Stage line between this place and Beaver Dam is now making two trips a day.

Please notice the change in the time table of the Louisville, Paducah and Southwestern railroad.

Counterfeit ten dollar bills, on the Muncie, Indiana, National Bank, are in circulation. Watch for them.

The Owensboro Examiner says that fully six hundred wagon loads of tobacco was upon the streets in that city last Wednesday.

Hon. W. F. Gregory left for Louisville yesterday, and will return with a full lot of groceries, &amp;c.

Mr. Daniel Wise and family, who have for several months past been residents of Owensboro, came back to their old home last week.

Monroe Jewell, who was arrested for vagrancy on account of which appeared in this paper on 10th instant, stood his trial last Monday and was acquitted.

The Good Templars' plays are now a settled thing, and we expect they will be presented to the public sometime in February. We are not positive, though, as to the time.

Mrs. Hogeland, wife of John Hogeland, living on the Owensboro and Hartford road about seven miles from Hartford, died on last Sunday night, of consumption. Deceased was a daughter of Mr. Samuel French.

Thomas Stevens, of Beaver Dam, Ky., purchased, some time since, a White Chester sow of W. A. Austin. A few days since he was offered one hundred dollars for the same, by Mr. J. A. Taylor, but refused it. It is said to be the finest sow in the country.

The grandest minstrel entertainment ever presented to the public will come off at Hamilton, Friday night. The Vaudeville Amateur Minstrels, as they style themselves, are going to spread themselves, and all who wish to witness an entertainment well worth the price of admission, should see them. The boys are all in good trim, and on this exhibition expect to gain a national reputation. For further particulars glance over their bills.

Mr. Fletcher Ward, living on Rough creek, two and one-half miles above Hartford, killed four shoats last week that were eight months old that averaged two hundred pounds each. They were a cross of the Berkshire and Poland Chins, and were never penned an hour in their lives. They were fed out in the commons when pigs, with the other hogs and fattened themselves on the mast, not being fed on corn until the snow fell.

There are but few ladies in these parts (according to our way of thinking) that can excel Miss Katie Hardwick on beauty, and there is none that can beat her on popping corn, if what she sent us the other evening can be relied on as a fair specimen of her popping. Miss Katie, we return thanks, and know you would have shaken with laughter to see us "putting it away."

All well-regulated printing offices should have their own poet. We would be completely lost without ours. His last production reads thus:

"Not a sound was heard, not a whisper,  
 As we sat in the forest deep,  
 When I bent my head and kissed her—  
 Not the rustling of a leaf!"

Devil.

Unless the ladies mean war, will they please explain why they carry their war-clubs with them when upon the streets? It was only last Thursday night we met two, armed from head to foot, and to save our own eranium from a blow, we dodged around a sign-post and skipped down the street.

The Post Office at Elm Lick, Ohio county, has been closed up by the P. O. Department. Will our subscribers who have been getting their HERALD there, please tell us where to send it now?

For the accommodation of our original poem writers, we are going to make a special order in a few days for a font of red type, in which their productions will be set. Several are now on hand, but will lay over until our type arrives.

If this political situation is not settled soon, the benevolent institutions of the State for the unfortunate will have to be enlarged. One of our grocers, recently, who has been adding his brain about the situation, was called upon by one of his customers for a can of molasses. He went back and filled it up with coal oil and never discovered his mistake, until delivered to the customer.

Another one of our friends living in the Sulphur Springs neighborhood, lost all idea of time and he and his family were gathering corn last Sunday week, and his wife was at work sewing.

The County Claims.

In our issue of last week we announced that we would this week publish the claims of the county allowed at the last court of claims. At that time we did expect to give them in this issue, but owing to the county clerk's sickness last week, we have been compelled to defer them until next week.

A Bargain.

We will furnish one copy of the New York Daily Sun and the HERALD for one year for the sum of \$5.00. The Sun is one of the leading daily independent Democratic journals, price \$0.50 and \$1.50 for the HERALD, would make \$5.00, all of which can be had for \$5.00 cash by applying at once.

Yellow Fever.

To ameliorate the dreadful effects of Yellow Fever take Simmons' Liver Regulator. Let it be given in large doses, that it may have an immediate effect upon the liver, and remove the accumulating bile. It so acts upon the liver, stomach and blood as to prevent the attack of this terrible disease.

Friday Night's Dance.

Last Friday night was the scene of another very enjoyable dance, which came off at the Hartford House. There was about fifteen or twenty couple assembled, all of whom seemed to enjoy the evening to their utmost. The ladies were looking perfectly beautiful, and the gentlemen wore their best looks of course. The dancing continued until the "wee small hours of morn," with nothing to mar the pleasure of the evening save a little too much "waltz water" being taken on.

Wife No. 19.

This is the title of a work written by Ann Eliza Young, the nineteenth wife of Brigham Young, of Mormon notoriety. It is a full expose of Mormonism. It is a beautiful bound volume of 600 pages, and contains many illustrations, and can be had from the agent by subscription only.

WILLET JAMISON, Rosine, Ky.  
 Agent for Ohio County.

"Pulled" Again.

Mr. Solomon Likens has again been "pulled." Judge F. P. Morgan had him arraigned last Monday, for the cutting of his brother James H. Likens. Solomon undertook to mark James, and succeeded in getting his left ear "crapped." Solomon stood his trial Monday, and Judge Morgan gleaned enough information on the subject to hold him over until Judge Murray comes around. Failing to give bail, Solomon was compelled to register at Hotel de Wise.

## Subscribers of 1876.

All those who intend to compete for the \$50.00 premiums offered by us, will please prepare their samples and leave them with Mr. E. T. Williams, who will number the same, and keep a register thereof in a private book, so that the judges, and in fact, no one else can tell the owner of any particular sample, save, and except Mr. Williams and the owner himself. Remember the day, Saturday, third day of February 1877. Remember that none but yearly paid subscribers to the HERALD, who became such before 1st June 1876, are entitled to compete, and it is useless for any others to attempt it.

## Marriage Licenses.

Bar P. Berryman and Miss Annie Tracy.  
 E. O. Kimbley and Miss Alice Fulkerson.  
 Jas. H. Leach and Miss Anthon Fleenor.  
 James P. Miller and Miss Sarah A. Paxton.  
 Clayton L. Woodward and Miss Martha A. Foster.  
 Alonzo Phelps and Miss Jennie Franklin.  
 Willis T. Hines and Miss America Murphy.  
 Thos. Fulkerson and Miss Elizabeth M. Howard.

## Real Estate Transfers.

S. S. Stahl to Geo. A. Brown, 147 acres in No. 9, \$500.  
 L. E. Davis to J. W. Cook, house and lot in Rockport, exchanged.  
 J. L. D. Mitchell to J. B. Canan, 186 acres on Sulphur Lick, \$1600.  
 W. E. Wade to John T. Smith, sr., 196 acres on Adams' Fork, \$561.50.  
 A. D. Mattingly to Luther Ellis, 20 acres on Deserter's creek \$135.  
 L. Friedman to R. H. Jones, house and lot in Rockport \$848.50.  
 Leander Worley to W. C. Leach, 1-7 of the W. C. Young farm on Indian Camp, \$100.  
 Rosannah Baize to Wm. C. Leach, dower in 250 acres on Indian Camp, \$100.  
 James V. Morris to W. C. Leach, 1-7 of said Young's farm, \$100.  
 W. S. Barrett by Commissioner A. B. Baird to John Midkiff, lot 75 in Hartford, \$75.00.  
 Franklin Allen to Alfred Allen, 100 acres of land, \$192.

## TRUE LOVE.

A Daviess County Couple. Bent on Marrying, Flew from Home and are Married at the Hartford House.

Last Saturday evening, a little before dark, we retired to our room in the Hartford House, and had set our imaginary powers to work in order to have something for our readers to peruse to-day, when a messenger came flying up the steps and demanded our presence down stairs. Without stopping for coat or hat, we hastened down, and found a wedding to be on the tapis.—This information knocked what our imagination had drawn upon into eternity, and set us somewhat at ease. We immediately sought an interview with the groom, and found that he and his intended were from Daviess county. Vanover precinct, and that marrying was their intention, and marry they would. Their names are Thomas Fulkerson and Miss E. M. Howard, being accompanied by John Fulkerson and Thomas White. Shortly after their arrival, County Clerk Sam K. Cox was found and the proper papers procured, whereupon Rev. W. W. Cook was sent for, who united them in wedlock, in the parlor of the Hartford House, in the presence of at least fifty or seventy-five witnesses, after which they were invited to the dining-room, where awaited them one of the nicest suppers we ever saw to be gotten up on so short a notice.

Supper being through with, the proprietor of the Hartford House, Mr. W. T. King, who has an eye to pleasure and fun as well as business, thought that the shaking of the "light fantastic" would not be at all out of order, so proposed, and then indeed the fun commenced. In less than no time the musicians were upon the floor, and in the twinkling of an eye a set was formed and the dancing commenced, which was indulged in until Sunday morning was about breaking in upon us, when the crowd dispersed and the happy bride and groom retired to the bridal chamber for the night.

Mr. Fulkerson is a young man of good appearance, and one whom we would pronounce to be a gentleman in every sense of the word. The bride, Miss Howard, is a perfect little beauty, and there are but few ladies who possess rarer personal charms. Her movements are as graceful as a queen, while her disposition and agreeable manners are such as will win the esteem of all.

Sunday morning they all left for their homes in Daviess, while the good wishes of all who met them attend them in their wedded life.

## Read This!

All persons indebted to me either by taxes, fees, notes or accounts, are hereby notified to call at the Sheriff's office, in Hartford, and settle at once. My term of office expires the first of January, 1877. Time is money with me. I cannot hire deputies now to attend to old business without they levy upon the property of every one that fails to pay when called upon, and collect the levy. I have heretofore made many levies without collecting for this. Those desiring to save cost now must pay. I hope you may respond to this call, so that I may be able to meet all demands on me. By so doing you will place me under renewed obligations.

T. J. SMITH,  
 Late Sheriff of Ohio County.  
 Hartford, Ky., Jan. 6, 1877.

## Personal.

W. H. Murrell, of Beaver Dam, was in the city Sunday.

Mr. T. L. Griffin, is visiting relatives in Elizabethtown.

Judge R. S. Mosley returned from Louisville Saturday, but left again for the city Tuesday morning.

Mr. J. W. Lewis, of Rosine, Kentucky, was in town the first of last week.

Miss Edwards, an Ohio county young lady, and Miss Willie Lewis, a petite little beauty of Rosine, Kentucky, were in attendance at the dance Saturday night, and "sawing corners" with the boys.

Miss Eva Griffin, of this place has been visiting relatives in Louisville for some time past.

Miss Sallie Taylor, of this city, left yesterday morning to visit relatives in Owensboro.

W. N. Claggett, of Louisville, representing the hardware house of John H. Thomas & Co., was in the city last week, and participated in a dance at the Hartford House.

Mr. W. S. Barrett, of whom we made mention last week as being very sick at his residence on Union street, is still in a very bad condition, with but little hopes of his recovery.

Misses Maggie Mosley, Lizzie Walker and Mary Banger, left for school yesterday, to be absent several months. Their absence will be very much missed from the social circles here, and the young gentlemen will anxiously await their return.

Mr. Lemuel McHenry, of Louisville, Kentucky, is visiting the family of his brother, Hon. H. D. McHenry.

## Communicated.

Friend John.

In your last issue, you gave the age of our town; fixing her birth in 1816. Now this may pass with the uninformed, but with an old salt, you can't pass off Hartford for a miss in her teens, for Paddy says, "she is old if she is little." Almost a century ago, old Mike Myers seated himself on a log in our public square, and said to his friend, "I shay Shon how dish down does improve. I knows wen you might pe here all tay, and get notting, but now I gits dish quart of methiglin and dish pig ginger cake, all for one noin penche." And we seem to have fought it out on that line ever since, for we have any amount of eating saloons, groceries, back rooms and dark corners where we can imbibe, and but one little church, not paid for, no seminary of learning, no factories or manufacturing establishments, and no get-up, or energy in our citizens—in fact nothing doing to develop our unbounded resources of wealth and prosperity. Can't we change the programme?

But as to the age of our town. The tract of land on which it stands was entered by Gabriel Madison's agent in 1782, the town was laid off and settled about the year 1785, and on the 3rd of July 1799 it was established as the county seat of Ohio county, in 1808 the Legislature passed an act fixing the boundaries of the town, and providing for the election of trustees &c. It was perhaps in 1816, that the trustees or County Court appointed Moses Cummings commissioner to resurvey and have a plat of the town recorded, which plat, as now recorded, is our only evidence of boundary; which is every day becoming more uncertain for the want of some fixed and permanent monument, for a starting point to make a survey, some permanent stone or pillar ought to have been erected before the corner trees and all other evidences had disappeared. A great defect in our present town plat is, that it does not give the name or width of the streets between the out lots. This was done in the original plat, a copy of which I have seen; which named the streets and gave their width, which were each fifty feet.

## DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Holbrook & Field, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Field having withdrawn from the firm. All accounts will remain in the hands of J. D. Holbrook for collection. Parties will please come forward and settle. The partnership heretofore will be conducted under the firm name of Holbrook & Rogers. Patronage solicited.

HOLBROOK & ROGERS,  
 January 10th, 1877.

Beaver Dam, Ky.

THE GREAT HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.

Even where a physician is dependent on in a case of sickness, it is always well to have at hand a simple and effective remedy adapted to the widest range of diseases. Especially is this true of pains, aches and sudden attacks of acute disease. For these and for a surprising number of malignant and fatal complaints DR. RADCLIFF'S SEVEN SEALS OR GOLDEN WONDER never fails when used in time. With this great household remedy you may in fact dispense with the ordinary visits of your physician reserving his attendance for cases of emergency only. The proprietor of this medicine has thousands of certificates attesting its efficacy in diseases of almost every description, acute and chronic.

Wm. HARDWICK, Administrator.  
 January 17th, 1877.

Wm. HARDWICK, Administrator.

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Wm. HARDWICK, Administrator.

## PREFERRED LOCALS.

Go to S. EDWARDS', for your Silver Lake fine Cut Chewing Tobacco.

If you want the correct time, call on V. P. ADDINGTON, and buy a Seth Thomas Clock.

Choice dried apples cheap, at E. SMALL'S.

Oranges, Lemons, Dates, Prunes and apples at E. T. WILLIAMS'.

J. F. YAGER keeps the best Teams to be had in Hartford, any one needing any hauling, should give him a call.

Just received one hoghead of strictly CHOICE N. O. Sugar, at W. C. MORTON'S.

Pure Crab Cider, at S. EDWARDS'.

Now is the time to buy your winter Goods cheap, as E. SMALL is disposing of his entire Stock at tremendous low figures.

Sugar House Molasses, at E. T. WILLIAMS'.

Just received 10,000 yards of Best Brands of all Wool Jeans only 40 per yard, at L. ROSENBERG & BRO.

One inch, 7/8 and 1/2 inch Rope, at W. C. MORTON'S.

A nice lot of fresh Candy, at S. EDWARDS'.

E. SMALL is still to the front, and is selling all kinds of Goods at bankrupt prices.

A fresh supply of Groceries, generally, at W. C. MORTON'S.

I will sell N. O. Sugar in 100 lb. lots for 11 1/2 cents, at W. C. MORTON.

When you come to Hartford don't hitch your horse out in the cold, and let him stand all day without feeding, but take him to J. F. YAGER'S stable, where he will be well fed and cared for, at fair prices.

A new stock of Candies, at E. T. WILLIAMS'.

Just Received.

A Fresh and Large supply of Wall Paper, at FORD'S Drug Store, at Prices as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Something new, Gold Soap, good Toilet or Laundry Soap, at S. EDWARDS'.

Hames, Traces, Backbands, Ames' Shovels and Spades, at W. C. MORTON'S.

Just received 3,000 yards of Best Brand of Calico, at L. ROSENBERG & BRO.

A large stock of Sugar and Coffee, at E. T. WILLIAMS'.

Horses and Buggies to be had at all times, reasonable terms, at J. F. YAGER'S.

Fine Tea cheap, at S. EDWARDS'.

Come to Stay.

The LEADER is not made of Frosted Tobacco, or by strangers, a Brand of my own selection, manufactured to order by responsible parties, who use Havana fillings exclusively. No dirt, no trash, try one, at FORD'S.

Dentistry.

Dr. H. Baldwin, one of the best and most thorough dentists of the State, will take rooms at the Hartford House to-day, and will remain but a very short time. All persons desiring work of any kind in the way of Dentistry would do well to call as early as possible.

Take Notice.

Mr. W. H. Griffin, the regular prescription clerk of Mr. Z. Wayne Griffin's drug store, has moved into the suit of rooms over the drug store so as to be more convenient to his business. He wants it distinctly understood that he is ready and willing, at any hour, day or night, to serve the customers of the store, and will spare no pains to accommodate them. The proprietor desires the continuation of the patronage of all his old friends, and respectfully solicits a trial from those who have not previously dealt with him.

All those indebted to me will please call at once and settle, as the old year has closed and a new year is upon us, and I must settle up all the old year's business at once.

L. T. BARNARD.

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THE GREAT HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.

Even where a physician is dependent on in a case of sickness, it is always well to have at hand a simple and effective remedy adapted to the widest range of diseases. Especially is this true of pains, aches and sudden attacks of acute disease. For these and for a surprising number of malignant and fatal complaints DR. RADCLIFF'S SEVEN SEALS OR GOLDEN WONDER never fails when used in time. With this great household remedy you may in fact dispense with the ordinary visits of your physician reserving his attendance for cases of emergency only. The proprietor of this medicine has thousands of certificates attesting its efficacy in diseases of almost every description, acute and chronic.

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# THE HERALD.

## Arrival and Departure of the Mails.

Eastern and Western Mails leave at 10 a. m. and arrive at 4 p. m. every day. Sulphur Springs, Fordville, Haynesville and Pellville leave every Thursday at 6 p. m. and arrive Saturday at 3 p. m. The Owensboro mail, via Bella, Bedford, Pleasant Ridge and Masonville leaves on Tuesday and Friday at 7 a. m. and arrives Monday and Thursday at 6 p. m. The Centertown mail arrives at 10 a. m. and departs at 11 a. m. Wednesday. C. J. LAWTON, Postmaster.

## DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURE.

### Cold Slaw.

Cut up the cabbage very fine with a sharp knife and sprinkle over it a teaspoonful of salt. For a large dish, say a quart of cabbage, use two eggs, a piece of butter the size of an egg, a teaspoon of water and half a teaspoon of good vinegar. Beat the eggs, white and yolks together very light, add the water, vinegar and butter, and put all in a tin before the fire, stir all the time till it is of a creamy thickness. Pour it hot over the cabbage, stir up well with a fork and leave it to cool.

### Curing Hams.

The following quantities are for twelve hams. Take three pounds of fine salt, one-half pound of saltpetre, one-half pound of molasses. Mix the above well together, and rub each ham with the mixture. Then put them in a cask and allow them to stand five or six days, after which they should be reversed, the top hams being put in the bottom, sprinkling fine salt between each layer; again let them stand five days when a pickle should be prepared and put on them, composed of salt and water, strong enough to bear an egg.

Always pack hams with the skin side down, and so continue till the cask is full or the pork gives out. After remaining in the pickle six weeks, the hams should be taken out, strings put through them and hung up to drain for four or five days, when they should be marked and branded and sent to the smoke-house. For keeping them during the summer months, when they are liable to be infested with worms, etc., wrap them well in brown paper and pack in a case or barrel with a liberal supply of good, dry, wood ashes between and around them. In taking one out for use, be particular to cover the rest with the ashes.

### Chicken Pudding.

Cut up as for fricasee, and parboil, seasoning well with salt, pepper and a lump of butter to each chicken. The fowls should be young and tender and divided at every joint. Stew them slowly for half an hour. Take them out and lay on a flat dish to cool; set aside the water in which they were stewed for the gravy; make a batter of one quart of milk, three cups of flour, three tablespoons of melted butter, half a teaspoonful of soda and one spoonful of cream of tartar, four eggs well beaten and a little salt; put a layer of the chicken in the bottom of the dish, and pour about half a cup of batter over it—enough to conceal the meat—then another layer of chicken and more batter until the dish is full. The batter must form the crust. Bake one hour in a moderate oven if the dish is large. Beat up an egg and stir into the gravy which was set aside; thicken with two teaspoonfuls of rice or wheat flour; add a little chopped parsley, boil up and send it to the table in a gravy boat.

### Watch The Children's Feet.

The following advice from the New York Evening Post is very important. Let every mother remember it: "Life long discomforts and sudden death often come to children through the inattention or carelessness of the parents. A child should never be allowed to go to sleep with cold feet, the thing to be last attended to is to see that the feet are dry and warm. Neglect of this has often led to a dangerous attack of croup, diphtheria, or a fatal sore throat. Always on coming from school, on entering the house from a visit or errand in rainy, muddy or thawing weather, the child should remove its shoes, and the mother should herself ascertain whether the stockings are the least damp. If they are, they should be taken off, the feet held before the fire and rubbed with the hands till perfectly dry, and another pair of stockings and another pair of shoes put on. The reserve shoes and stockings should be kept where they are good and dry, so as to be ready for use on a minute's notice."

### Duck Raising.

Having raised ducks several years, the Aylesburies and the common kind and the last two seasons the Pekin, I find the last named to be much more prolific, laying earlier in the spring and continuing later than the others, and in some cases laying all fall. They prove to be very hardy; of nearly forty hatches this season, I have lost none by disease, most all growing up to be nice birds in a very short time. Most farmers think they must have a pond if they are to succeed in raising ducks. I do not find it so. One season I raised seventy-five, they only have plenty to drink. Young ducks do better without water to swim in, especially early in the season when they are liable to become chilled by remaining in it so long. The Pekins have an abundance of very nice feathers, and might be picked the same as geese. With proper care and feed they will weigh from ten to twelve pounds the pair, when ten or twelve weeks old, and if raised early in the season may be sold at great profit. —Massachusetts Ploverman.

## Fruit Trees.

Fruit trees often perish in winter from lack of moisture in the soil, more frequently, perhaps, than from any other cause, after an autumn of comparative dryness such as that just past. Winter drouth may be obviated by thorough mulching with long manure. A good mulch of this sort not only keeps the ground moist, but if applied liberally also tends to prevent injury from severe freezing of the ground, and in addition gives fertility to the roots when starting into activity in the spring, at a time when most needed.

A new idea has been broached to by an horticulturist of experience. He thinks that, owing to the fact of the buds of fruit trees starting during a warm spell in winter, is because of the bright sun shining full upon them in sheltered positions, and then being killed by subsequent cold—that the way to prevent the influence of the warm sunshine upon the trunks, which starts the growing cells into activity. Heat is reflected by white color; so he will save his trees by whitewashing the trunk and lower branches, especially the south side, in December or early January. He thinks he has some facts to support it in previous whitewashed orchards, and many will dispute it altogether. Yet it seems worthy of a trial this winter by those so disposed. —Farmers' Home Journal.

### Feeding Soft Corn.

Feed the soft ears of corn to the milk cows, a gain in the flow of milk follows. Now stop feeding these soft ears and give them the big ears, set with hard kernels, and it will at once be seen how much more good the soft corn does them. If the cows are overfed, or perhaps should have but little of the hard corn, the kernel will be found in the manure unutilized by the animals. In feeding a herd of cows on hard corn, some cows will always be found not digesting completely the kernels. It is also observed that when corn is sent to mill before it is sufficiently dry to grind fine with the cob, it is an unsatisfactory feed. It does the cow less good than we should expect, thus clearly betraying the fact that at this time the meal is less nutritious, in itself is less digestible than meal made from old corn.

### Do you take The Sunny South?

If not, send for it immediately. It is the universal favorite, and all Southerners are proud of it. Let a large club be raised without delay in this community. It is the only illustrated literary weekly in the South, and the press and people everywhere unite in pronouncing it the equal in every respect of any similar publication in America. The best literary talent of the whole country, North and South is writing for it, and it has something each week for all classes of readers. Its stories are superior in literary merit, and equal in thrilling interest, to those of any other paper, and its essays upon all subjects are from the best minds of the age.

In addition to thrilling new stories, a series of brilliant articles will soon begin on the CAMPAIGNS AND BATTLES OF THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE, by COLONEL B. W. FROELICH, a distinguished military engineer of that army in all its trying times. These papers will explain all the movements of Generals Johnston and Sherman. Don't miss any of the numbers. They will read like a fascinating romance.

New and exciting stories are beginning every week or two. State and local agents are being appointed everywhere, but let each community form a club at once and send on for the paper. Having passed successfully through two of the hardest years we shall ever see, it now calls for the admiration and unlimited support of the people. The price is \$3 a year, but clubs of four and upwards get it for \$2.50. Address J. H. SEALS, Atlanta, Ga.

We club with the HARTFORD HERALD, and for \$4.00 you can secure your home paper and our great Southern literary journal, both of which everybody in this community should sustain.

## THE SUN.

1877. NEW YORK. 1877. The different editions of THE SUN during the next year will be the same as during the year that has just passed. The daily edition will on week days be a sheet of four pages, and on Sundays a sheet of eight pages, or 36 broad columns; while the weekly edition will be a sheet of eight pages of the same dimensions and character that are already familiar to our friends.

THE SUN will continue to be the strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom, and integrity for yellow pretence, insubordination, and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It will continue to be the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It will endeavor to supply its readers—a body now not far from a million of souls—with the most careful, complete, and trustworthy accounts of current events, and will employ for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, will be full, accurate, and fearless; and it will doubtless continue to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it will endeavor to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjust power.

The price of the daily Sun will be 5 cents a month or \$6.50 a year, post paid, or with the Sunday edition \$7.70 a year.

The WEEKLY SUN eight pages of 36 broad columns, will be furnished during 1877 at the rate of \$1 a year post paid. The benefit of this large reduction from the previous rate for the WEEKLY can be enjoyed by individual subscribers without the necessity of making up clubs. At the same time, if any of our friends choose to aid in extending our circulation, we shall be grateful to them, and every such person who sends ten or more subscribers from one place will be entitled to one copy of the paper for himself without charge. At one dollar a year, postage paid, the expenses of paper and printing are barely repaid, and considering the size of the sheet and the quality of its contents, we are confident the people will consider THE WEEKLY SUN the cheapest newspaper published in the world and we trust also one of the very best. Address, THE SUN, New York City, N. Y.

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